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SOUTH HIGH STREET.

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No. 124 South Harty St.

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WHITE SHIRTS, FANCY SHIRTS, TO DELL'A BRACES,

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wied chememore THE NUMBER,

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FIFTY PER CENT. CHEAPER PROPRIETORS OF THE COLUMBUS POWIE then brought from \$75 to \$100; or at about the Same Prices as Before the War.

A GENT'S FOR THE SALE OF THE SAME O Call and see my Goods and Prices, and esticty To those who have favored me with their patronage in the past, I am thankful, and can new assure than that I can sell them Goods at much lower selled.

The Merchant Tailoring Department is under the office of Mr. J. B. FITAUS RALD, whose reputation for neat fits and well made garments needs no comment, as the articles always advertise them-selves.

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HOUSEKEEPING GOODS MARSAILLES QUILTS IN ALL SIZES

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Linen Table Damask by the yard.
Linen Table Damask in patterns of all sizes.
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All bought since the great decline.
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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Extra Super Black Gro. Grains, all widths.

Lyons, Cords and Armures.

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Superior and Medium Gro. de Rhines. Double face Brocades in Black and Colors.
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Also, a splendid assortment of Fancy Dress and Summer Silks, all bought since the great decline in gold, and sold far below the market value.

april 17
BAIN & SON,

SUMMER DRESS GOODS! A NUNUSTALLY ATTRACTIVE AS-8 ORTMENT, embracing the most desirable styles in the market. All bought since the great de-

eline in prices, and selling at great bargains, apri? BAIN & SON. GINGHAMS! GINGHAMS! GINGHAMS

CALL AND SEE OUR ELEGANT AS-SORTMENT. BAIN & SON. DARASOLS, SUN SHADES AND SUN BAIN'S.

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FIVE REASONS WHY PEOPLE SHOULD USE THE

Massasoit Hair Restorer and

Dressing Combined,

In preference to all others for restoring Gray Hairs to their original color; to their original color:

iet. Because it is as neat as Cologue in its application and as easily applied.

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4th. Because it is a beautiful hair dressing.

5th. Because it is the cheapest, and warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

The trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices by MESSRS. HARRIS & SIGLER

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Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Dry Goods, Hoslary,
Gloves, Notions, Stationery, Perfumery,
&c., &c., 107 and 109 East Town Street

may23-d3m COLUMBUS, OHIO. Taylor, O'Harra & Co.,



No. 98 South Third Street,

SPRINGS OF STREET, Selected B. THEY ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR Shuler's Celebrated Wrought Iron

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Wood Castets and Cases always on hand.
Country Endertakers supplied su short notice.
Hearses and Carriages to attend superais at
times. Terms reasonable.
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Leonard Brick Company THE STOCKHARLDERS OF THE Leonard Brick Company will meet at the Phate Cours room, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, Carterday, Amount 2315, 1860.

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, as required by he.

THEODORE LEONARD,

HENRY MILLER,

JOHN M. PUGH.

JOHN M. PUGH.

JAMES H. NE H.

Jaly 23, 1866.

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Black and White Balmorals, Spring and Summe Shawls, Cloaks, Sucques and Bacques, at prime Cost and no mistake. Call and see, at

No. 264 South High Street, Southeast cor, of High and Friend streets.

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FAMILY CROCERY

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE All stock and fixtures of D. Hayden, No. 26 North High street, we are adding a

LARGE STOCK -0F-Fine Family Groceries,

Fresh from the Eastern cities We also intend to keep on hand at all times a supply of Country Pro-duce of every description. We respectfully call the attention of

Families, Hotel and Boarding House Keepers, To our Stock of Goods, and invite them to examine and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.— in addition to the above, we have opened a

LARGE FEED STORE. And keep on hand CORN, OATS, BRAN, Ac., &c., and will in a short time be prepared to furnish anything in our line of business at the lowest market rates, delibered for a february for the states of characteristics.

mch27-dtf ANGLE & DOUTY. FOR THE LADIES.



Corsets a la Mode. ENTIRELY NEW STYLES. REED DESIRES Hoop Skirt Ahaufactory, No. 21 East State Street, op-posite the Capitol Square, of which he has the

EXCLUSIVE SALE. These Corsets have a celebrity unequalled by any others in use, and ladies should not fail to give them a trial, as they are not only beautifiers or the person, but greatly advantageous to health. Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 21 East State st.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTER-est of P. M. Gutches in the Carriage Making Corner of Fair & Linn Alleys, Between Broad and Gay and High and Front streets, I am now prepared to make

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, Spring Wagons and Road Wagons

On the best possible terms—as cheap as can be done REPAIRING

Of all kinds done on short notice. july25-dtf THOMAS ANDERSON. Huston & Cardner. DRUGGISTS,

One Door North of the Postoffice, NEIL HOUSE BLOCK Have greatly enlarged their Stock of

Drugs, middles a sea and and and Medicines,

Perfumery, Toilet & Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines.

And are now prepared to suit the wants of all. Special attention is invited to their large and complete stock of Pertomery, Scaps, &c., which is excelled by none in the city, either in quantity or quality,—Also, to their unsurpassed stock of Imported and Domestic Cigars. Physicians Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully compounded. jan20-codem

LIVE STOCK -AND-

Petroleum Exchange.

ON THE 15TH INST. I WILL OPEN A LIVE STOCK -AND-

PETROLEUM EXCHANGE IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF In the Postoffice Building, where I shall be pleased to negotiate, upon reasonable terms, with all person who desire to hall or purchasa live Stock, Real Estate, Patroleum Lands, or Oil Stock. may12-diff-o

Royal Hayana Lottery of Cuba Conducted by the Spanish Government. \$360,000 IN GOLD DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS Prizes cashed and information furnished, the highest rater paid for Doubleons and all kinds of Guid and Silver, also, for all Government Security Tayloff & Ob., april-dawly Bankers, 26 Walt st. N. York

H. REYNOLDS. Cold Suitub E. M. HERENOLDS. NATIONAL HOTEL. NO. 279 NORTH BERGER STREET,

COLUMBUS, OHIO. SF (1119) 30 M. REYNOLDS & SON, . Proprietors, George Atmentron, was upale-stringing

Thio Statesman.

From the New York Herald.1 THE SOUTH.

Four Months Among the Reconstructed.

Sentiments and Disposition of the People.

THE DANGER OF THE HOUR.

Shall the United States be Again Divided?

NEW YORK. August 2, 1866. During the past four months I have traveled over nine of the lately rebellious States. I have visited sixty or seventy of the principal Southern cities, have conversed freely with the people, and have heard the views of all classes expressed without hesitation or concealment. I have dined with them en famille and in public have listened to their political discussions, have read closely their leading newspapers and have been present at their political caucuses. Every facility for gauging public sentiment in the reconstructed States has been afforded

THE SOUTH IS WHIPPED. Texas makes believe not to know it; some parts of Mississippi try to forget it; but the people as a whole are whipped, thoroughly whipped, and acknowledge the fact. It would be impossible to deepen the sense of their defeat were you to serve them as the old Romans served the Car-thaginians, and plow up the ruins of their cities and sow the ground with salt. I have spoken with scores of their leading generals and statesmen, and they all admit that secession is dead and buried beyond the power of resurrection. Even Howell Cobb-says so. On second thought, perhaps I had better "pass" on Howell Cobb. for I fancy that Fal-taffian warrior was beaten before the fight had well begun. The citizens of Columbus, Ga., have an uncomfortable tradition that after Cobb and Toombs of Georgia had stirred them up to a useless resistance, thereby causing the destruction of half their city, these worthies, when Wilson approached the town, rode through the streets racing, on a pair of spavined mules, the tails of their steeds pointing diffaulty at the advancing Yankee troopers. But braver men than the heroes of Columbus recognize the issue of the struggle as final. Jue Johnston, in his quiet, reserved way, confesses that the cause is lost, and turns the subject when his campaigns are spoken of. Hood, with manly candor places himself among those who have no desire to fight again. Even Henry A. Wise, that salamander among fire-eaters, though he refuses to take the oath, and insists that the Government ought to hang him as a most pernicions traitor, gives the administration credit for its may nanimity and claims still the right to shelter under the old flag. Among the hundreds of persons to whom I have spoken I have never yet met one who took any active part in the fighting but admitted that the cause for which he fought had gone up, and that henceforth there must be only one Government for the entire American people. I might go further and say that the South is not only whipped, but that it is cowed. It was at Mobile, I think, I witnessed a little incident which will go further to prove this than a bushel of argument. A military band, serenading a Northern General, played the captured tune of "Dixie," and the people on the streets, carried away by the familiar strain, set up a cheer for Stonewall Jackson. Alone in that dense crowd was a half drunken United States soldier. Raising his voice above the din, he swore with many epithets more forcible than polite, that he would lick the first rebel that dared to shout for Stonewall Jackson, "or any other Jackson"— Not a hand was lifted against him though he stood there at the mercy of the throng; the cheers were stopped, the band played "Hail Columbia." and the crowd dispersed The South, depend upon it, has had enough of fighting. It could not be kicked into rebellion again. More than this,

Why should it not be so? Putting the question on the lowest ground, it is its in-terest to be so, not merely for the present moment but for all future time. It has everything to gain by a cordial return to the Union; everything to lose by a contrary policy. What is it to do without fraternization with the North? Where are its people to go? The door to Mexico is barred by the ruins of Maximilian's empire. Brazilian emigration is a failure. Day after day von see in some of the Southern newspapers letters from men who have rashly gone ato exile, and whose only thought now is to return. Everything for which the South desired isolation has gone by the board. The institution which made the Southern whites an aristocracy, as opposed to the democracy of the North, has sunk never to rise again. There is no longer the Irre-pressible conflict of free and slave labor. For the future the labor system of the South must be assimilated to the free labor system of the North, or her tertile cotton lands will become a wilderness. Northern capital and Northern energy are required to set the South again on the real to prosperity and wealth. There is a community of interest here between the two sections, which is the here between the two sections, which is the surest and best thing in the world to bring about a community of feeling. I believe, moreover, it is the disposition of the South, as well as its interest, to be loyal to the old flag. Many of her best men were opposed to armed secession and struggled against it till opposition was no longer practicable, and then went with the stream. There is and then went with the stream. There is hardly a better Union man in the United States to-day than Alexander H. Stphens or Plerre Soule, and they are the repre-sentatives of a class, and of a large and in-fluential class, smong the citizens of the ex-rebellions States. They are backed up by an immense majority of the offi-cers and soldlers of the rebel army, cers and soldiers of the rebel army, confess it imputed with Radical prodivi-men who have fought the Union have ties. I come back strongly convinced that felt its power and respect it. The statements about the disloyalty of the Southern people which appear from time to time in the Radical newspapers are half of them fabricated by agents of the Freed-R. P. L. liange was in to to time in the Radical newspapers are half of them fabricated by agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, anxious for personal reasons to perpetuate an offensive and utterly unnecessary institution, and the other half are grossly exaggerated for a set purpose. In town after town that I have visited I have heard from the leading eithers nothing but a thorough acceptance of the situation and a heartily expressed desire to let by-gones be by-gones, and to start again under the pale of the Constitution. The fixed impression left upon my mind is that either the hulk of the Southern people are the most accomplished liars and hypocrites on the fixed of the globe, or that they are

THE SOUTH IS LOYAL.

loyal to the Government and to the country under the changed order of things. CONCERNING UNION MEN. You will perceive that in speaking of the loyalty of the South I have thus far referred

only to those men who were original seces sionists and have had the secesh whipped out of them. I have made no allusion to the so-called Union men, and I now approach that subject with some diffidence, for it seems to me one on which the Northera people-even those most friendly to the South-have hardly taken a correct view. At first sight it certainly looks like poetical justice that the men who opposed rebellion and suffered for it should have the handling of the spoils now that the rebellion is crushed. But practically, under a free re-publican government, this is impossible. It is a disagreeable fact to state, but the truth is, the Union men of the South comprice neither the education, the intellect nor the influence of the country. I could name striking exceptions to this statement, but I am now generalizing and speaking of the Union men as a class. To place all the machinery of State Government throughout the south in the hands of these men would be an act of tyranny such as no Northern State would tolerate. They are ob jectionable not so much on account of their opinions as on personal grounds. Many who now claim to be staunch Union men merely kept out of the fight through cowardice, and held themselves in readiness to shout with the winning side. Had the Confederacy succeeded, who more thorough secessionists than they would have been at this moment? The true Union men of the South, as I heard Mr. Wardell, the foreman of Judge Underwood's packed jury, de-clare, are to be found on the pris-on records of the Confederacy and me. The result of the observations thus on records of the Comence on the master rolls of the Federal army, and they are very few in Forthese men it is impossible to number. For these men it is impossible to feel anything but the strongest sympathy and respect. They sacrified their nomes and their property, and were ready to sac rifice themselves for their principles. No recompense within the power of a Government to be tow would be too great for them. Let Congress strike a medal in their honor, erect them a statue, build them homesteads and pension them liberally for life. thing rather than force them into office to rule over a people whose confidence they do not possess, and among whom they form but an insignificant minority. They could only be put in power, could only be kept in power, at the point of the bayonet. The recent riots in New Orleans would be re-peated in every city in the South, a d their government would be an unmitigated deapotism, veiled under a shadowy semblance of republican institutions. There are but two courses open—either the Southern States must be allowed to govern them-selves as the Northern States do, by men of

> confidence, or they must be ruled as Po-land and Hungary are ruled, or as Ireland was governed in the evil times past. What the result of this latter course would be, let the history of these countries show. THE SOUTH ASKS. for representation in the national Congress, and a restoration to the rights of American citizens. They claim with great show of reason that they have implicitly followed the programme laid down for them in the President's plan of reconstruction, and that having fulfilled their half of the barguin they have waited with a patience new in their history for the Northern people to fulfill theirs. Of President Johnson they speak in terms of the highest resp. ct., and more than one prominent politician assured me that the South would poll a unanimon vote for his re-election to the Presidential chair. The whole people are looking for ward with earnest anxiety to the fall elections in the North, to see if the policy of the Radical majority in Congress is sustained by the country at large. THE DANGER OF DELAY.

I cannot conceal the fact that there Is

danger to the country in longer withhold-

ing recognition of the Southern States. Not

danger of an open outbreak, but danger of something else, which in the end may prove

even worse-danger of a resurrection of sectional hatred. When the war ended all

their own choice and in whom they have

the barriers built up between the two sections, North and South, by long years of opposing systems of civilization, were laid as flat as the walls of Jericho. Every United States officer I have met who was in the South at the time of Lee and John-ston's surrender has testified to me that the people threw open their doors to the Union soldiers and welcomed them almost as reconciled friends from whom they had been long estranged. Governor Wise stated in my presence that, had the two armies been allowed to settle matters at Ap-pomattex Court House, peace would have been established on a basis that would have endured as long as America remained a nation. I believe he is right. The course was clear then for con-ciliation and concession. But as time went on, and as the purpose of the Radicals to retain power in their own hands by holding the Southern States as conquered provinces became fully apparent, some of the old hard feeling towards the North revived, the people looking upon the Radical Con-gress as an embodiment of the views of the entire North. Disloyal articles appeare in the newspapers, and the people, without fully indorsing these productions, read them with a grim kind of satisfaction. A feeling, not of active hostility, but of sullen apathy towards the North sprung up in the under stratu of Southern society. Every act of the Radical Congress helped to re-build the old walls of sectional autogonism on a new foundation. This process of re-building the old party wall of distinction is still slowly but surely going on. You see indications of it on every hand. It sticks out in the spasmodic movements set on toot within the latter mouths for rendering homage to the rebel dead. It is plainly apparent in the portraits of Lee and Stonewall Jackson which are now conspicuously displayed in every Southern home tel and almost in every h u.e. The South ern States, denied equality with the other States of the Union, are retiring within themselves and feeding on the some memories of their lost struggle. The approaching elections must decide whether this kind of thing is to go on, and whethe the reunited States are again to be separat-ed into two sections, estrauged in heart and sentiment. Restore the Southern States to the privileges of citizonship, and I am satis-fied they will discharge their duties hon-estly and in good fai h. Deny them this right, and the risk and the loss will be our, as well as theirs. I went into the South, I the policy inaugurated by President Johnson can alone re-tore harmony and prosper-

NUMBER 32

The Purposes and Perils of the Philadelphia Convention.

While the great National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia engages the undivided altertion of the country, there seem to exist among some of its friends differences of opinion as to the character of the delegates thereto. We submit to the great Conservative party of the country, that such discussions are unwise and improfitable, to say the least. According to the call for this Convention, all citizens of the country, without regard to past political course, are cordially invited to be represented thereis, if they, in good faith, support the Union and the Constitution, and the restoration of all the shates the undivided attention of the country, faith, support the Union and the Constitution, and the restoration of all the states
to their proper relations with the general
Government. We do not think it will do
any good to be talking of excluding this
man or that man, this party or that party;
the call is catholic, and embraces all without exception, and without regard to the
past, who indorse the restoration policy of
President Johnson and are opposed to the
fanaticism and foily of the Receasis.
Submit to Mr. Raymond that he will need
the cordial and generous support of those
very men he affects to consider out of place
in this Convention.

in this Convention. Will Mr. Raymond tell us how many voters, formerly acting with the Republican party, will now vote for the restoration policy of President Johnson? Is there enough to carry the State elections against; the Radicals without the help of the Democratio party?: There certainly is not! And what kind of a fight would be and his Conservative Republicans, unaided, make against the Radicals? Let him reflect upon this matter, and he will see how unwise is his talk of excluding all men who adhered to the Demogratic organization dur-ing the war, eighteen hundred thousand, at least. For he may rest assured that how-ever at variance some of their local opine ions may be, yet the Democratic party is a unit and no Democratic delegation can be rejected from participation in the delibera-tions of that Convention, on the ground that he is a Democratic that he is a Democrat, without rejecting the whole party. The Democrats passed through two flery an ordeal together during the war to give uptheir old ompanion ship or to allow any of their number to be prescribed because of his adherence to the traditions and the faith of Democracy. The New York Times, and other journals, will therefore -ee the folly of insisting that only Conservative Republicans, who adhere

to their organization, should be admitted the to this Convention. The New York Evening Post, one of the most undoubtedly rioyal. papers of this country, which supported Lincoln all throngs the war, would be shut out of this Convention if the Times' doctrine should prevail; for the Post expressly deprecates such a plan of proscription. But, while the Democratic party does not intend to give up its organization, nor to ostracise any of its members to pl ase any body, it intends to lay as de party feeling and come up to the good work in the most generous spirit of conciliation and compremise. Such is the object of this Convention—such the spirit in which it was called. No matter what a man may have been in the past, we ask but that he is sound for the present, and will continue so in the future. The paramount question before the country is the restoration of the Union-how can the Union be restored if n are refused admittance to deliberating such restoration, because they may have been Democrats, Republicans, Copperheads," or what not? purposes of the Convention be met if some citizen were placed under the ban? Would the Union be restored if, while the South was admitted to her just rights, citizens of the North were deprived of theirs? No matter what the political antecedents of a gentleman may have been, the only test to be applied, is whether he supports the restoration policy of President Johnson? The Convention is not intended to resurrect dead parties, or build up decayed politicians; its aim is higher, its mission nobler. The Restoration of the Union, and the Preservation of the Constitution, are the sole purposes of the great Union Convention, and to effect this there must be the most cordial and generous co-operation of all the Conservatives of the country. He who would throw a firebrand now into the harmony existing between all Conservatives is a Radical in disguise, and should be reated as such. We conjure all Conservative chi-zens; all men who indorse President Johnson and his restoration policy, to work to but one end, and to forego all unworthy motives in the successful attainment of this, the most important object that ever ex-cited the interest of patriots, the salvation of the country, and the perpetuity of our Constitutional rights.

F. A. & L. LESQUEREUX Monte of selections of the ground by high AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Pocket Cutlery, Tools, Materials, Notions, Gold Silver and Steel Spectacles, and Fancy Wares.

Out FACILITIES AS IMPORTERS enable us to supply the Jobbing Trade at the most tavorable rates of any establishment in the country. Repairing Done with Neatness and Dispatch.

F. A. & L. LESQUEREUX, NO. TI SOUTH HIGH STADES Columbus, Ohio.

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No. 220 South High St. COLUMBUS, OHIO

I BAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE at stock of the finest Suring and Summer Goods ever brought to this city, consisting of English and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

For Gentlemen's wear, which I will sell at the law-Also Keep constantly on hand a well selected READY MADE CLOTHING. JUHN HUNTER

MRS. DOCTRESS DONOVAN all 244 BAST FRIEND STREET, Physician for Women & Children THE POPULATE D IN CONTINUES AT THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

she can give the men unexceptions be testimonials.

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the feligration of Mr. froms.